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**Corsican autonomists seize hotel**  
CCIO, Corsica, Jan. 9 (R) — A group of armed Corsican autonomists took about 30 people hostage in a hotel in central Corsica today, police said. They said about 40 separatists entered the hotel early today and prevented clients and staff from leaving. The separatists are members of the Union du Peuple Corse, an organisation fighting for Corsican autonomy. According to first reports, most of them came from Bastia, where security forces arrested about 20 people last night in connection with the kidnapping of the three alleged undercover policemen. Security forces moved into the village 40 kilometres north of Bastia yesterday afternoon but the separatists managed to escape into the mountains with their three hostages. Corsica has been shaken by violence in recent years as autonomists campaigned for independence from the French mainland. Hundreds of attacks occurred in the Mediterranean island last year.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## King to tour 5 Arab states

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein will begin a tour of five Arab states on Saturday. An announcement by the Royal Court said the King's tour, to last several days, will take him to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. King Hussein will hold talks with the rulers of these countries on current Arab affairs, the international situation, bilateral relations and mutual cooperation, the announcement said.



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## Saudi Arabia executes 63 for part in mosque attack

RIYADH, Jan. 9 (R) — Sixty-three men were beheaded in Saudi Arabia today for their part in an attack last November on the Grand Mosque in Mecca.

The government announced the executions were carried out in eight cities under a decree issued by King Khalid. Interior Ministry said 41 of the executed were Saudis, others were 10 Egyptians, 10 Yemenis, three Kuwaitis, one man each from North Sudan and Iraq. The king said the punishment was a sacred Islamic law. According to government figures, 60 people died in the heavy fighting during security forces' assault on the mosque, Islam's holiest place of worship.

The attackers occupied the mosque for two weeks before being driven out by Saudi troops. Parts of the mosque were badly damaged in the attack. Today's government statement, issued by Interior Minister Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz, said those executed had been tried by an Islamic court in Mecca and were guilty of deliberate killings. The statement quoted King Khalid as saying in an official letter that a number of those involved in the attack on the mosque had supplied and distributed weapons and undertaken guard duties. They would be imprisoned, the statement said.

An unspecified number of women who distributed food, water and weapons to the group would be imprisoned for two years during which they would receive religious education. A number of teenage boys had also been involved and would be sent to reformatories. The ministry said this morning's executions were carried out in the public squares of Mecca, Riyadh, Medina, Dammam, Bredah, Hail, Abha and Tabuk. Fifteen of the attackers were executed in Mecca while 10 were beheaded in Riyadh.



SOVIETS IN AFGHANISTAN: A Soviet T-62 tank, above, equipped with long range fuel tanks and an infra-red night sight dips in on a rocky outcrop overlooking the road between Jalalabad and Kabul. Below, a Soviet infantry patrol watches the same road. The soldier at right has on his back the base plate for the mortar carried by the soldier at centre. (AP wirephotos)



## Ghali says peace pact will be 'empty shell' minus Palestine solution

ASWAN, Upper Egypt, Jan. 9 (R) — The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty risks becoming meaningless unless the problem of Palestinian "autonomy" is solved quickly, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs Butros Ghali said today.

Interviewed here by the Jerusalem Post, Dr. Ghali said: "Failure to resolve the Palestinian question might render the Israel-Egypt peace treaty a largely empty shell." He said there would be a "formal peace — a piece of paper," but in practice a state of "no war, no peace" would continue. Dr. Ghali said progress in talks to give greater autonomy to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza had been substantial so far. He said Israel was concentrating on minor procedural matters.

Palestinian representatives who are boycotting the autonomy talks would moderate their position if Israel showed them "a light at the end of the tunnel," Dr. Ghali said. Meanwhile, Egyptian sources said today that open borders between Israel and Egypt will not mean Israeli cars immediately streaming across the border in their hundreds. The sources said that in the early stages of normalising relations between the two countries — due to start later this month — only about one Israeli car a month will be able to cross the border. "Egyptian bureaucracy will see to that," one source said. Normalisation is one of the subjects now being discussed in summit talks at this winter resort city between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Begin took time off from the talks today to tour ancient Egyptian monuments at Luxor, 230 kilometres north of Aswan. Tramping round the dusty sites with a large retinue of officials, Mr. Begin looked uncomfortable in suit and tie in the warm sunshine of Upper Egypt. Aides said he was particularly keen to know about Ramses II, the first Egyptian king to sign a peace treaty with the ancient Hittites. Tomorrow Mr. Begin will hold his third and final session with Mr. Sadat. In their previous two meetings the problem of Iran and Afghanistan largely crowded out issues closer to home. But in tomorrow's session the two leaders must once again tackle the delicate issue of Palestine "autonomy" for the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Strip. Egyptian sources said Mr. Sadat is likely to stick to his insistence that Arab East Jerusalem must have a place in the autonomy plan — a demand vigorously resisted by Israel. The sources said Mr. Sadat may revive the Egyptian demand for autonomy to be applied first in Gaza and to use it as a model for later application to the West Bank.

## Islamic world ponders moves Rival Afghan rebels seek common front

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 9 (R) — Rival Afghan insurgent leaders have begun negotiations to set up a common front for aid that they expect will begin to arrive soon from sympathetic Islamic and other countries, a spokesman said today.

The talks, which began soon after the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan, involve the six parties based in Peshawar, north-west Pakistan. They have failed five times during the past year to form a common front to direct the war against previous Soviet-backed governments in Kabul. The current talks have skirted round the most divisive issue of who should lead a united front and seek only to provide nominal unity and an avenue for foreign support. One of the groups involved, the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, led by Sayed Ahmad Gailani, said today that it had been in contact with governments willing to support the rebels against Afghanistan's new leader, Mr. Babrak Karmal. In Cairo, an Afghan guerrilla leader today asked the Egyptian government for arms and military advisers to help in his organisation's fight against Soviet forces. Zia Khan Nassiri, leader of the Afghan "Islamic and Nationalist Revolutionary Council," held talks with minister of state at the presidency Mansour Hassan before his departure for Saudi Arabia. Mr. Nassiri told Reuters that Egyptian officials had promised him training camps for Afghan volunteers but "whether the training will be here in Egypt or in the liberated area of Afghanistan I don't know."

Diplomatic sources in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, said that an Islamic boycott of the Olympics was among the topics proposed for the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The Philippines and Mexico gave notice at the U.N. today that they will ask for an emergency meeting of the General Assembly on Afghanistan which could override the Soviet Union's Security Council veto two days ago. Their delegates were consulting other non-aligned members on the move, a spokesman said. The General Assembly has powers to take peacekeeping action following a Security Council veto. In Washington, President Carter said last night that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was the greatest threat to peace since World War II. The U.S. was seeking increased cooperation with friendly nations in the Middle East in response to the crises in Afghanistan and Iran, a U.S. government spokesman said.

The spokesman added: "What we are not doing is going about the area seeking formal treaty alliances or the imposition of some new kind of Pax Americana." Despite exercises by U.S. military aircraft from bases in Egypt in recent weeks, he said, Washington is not immediately considering accepting offers of landing rights or naval port facilities from either Egypt or Israel. But he said similar exercises in cooperation with the Egyptian air force, or with the Israelis, were not ruled out in the future. In New York, the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), the union of American dockworkers, said today it would boycott Soviet ships and goods. The union's 116,000 members will refuse to handle any goods arriving from or headed for the Soviet Union. In Bonn, West Germany recalled its ambassador to the Soviet Union for consultations on the Afghanistan conflict, a foreign ministry spokesman said today. West Germany has condemned the Soviet intervention as a violation of basic principles of peaceful co-existence and self-determination. West German Chancellor Hel-

## Fahd: Saudis will blow up oil fields if U.S. invades

RUT, Jan. 9 (Agencies) — Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia said in a newspaper view published here today his government would blow up Saudi Arabia's oil in case of an American invasion. He also ruled out any possibility of giving the United States military bases or any of military facilities in Arabia. "You can quote me as saying that the Saudi kingdom will never at the establishment of any of military bases on its territory," Fahd told the leftist newspaper As-Safir. The kingdom also will not conclude any accord on arm of military facilities to Americans or others," he added. In phrasing of the inter-

Europeans and Japanese can not. Anyway, if there is an invasion, the maximum that can be done is to blow up the oil fields. If the time for this decision comes, we shall act with the required sense of responsibility," Prince Fahd was also quoted as saying President Carter had pledged to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) if it accepted an amended version of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. "President Carter told me he was prepared and had the desire and determination to recognise the PLO if it accepted Resolution 242 after omission of the last part which describes or refers to the Palestinians as refugees." The United States has refused contact with the Palestinians until they recognise Israel, but Prince Fahd said President Carter had not made this a condition for U.S. acceptance of the PLO. The prince said that when he conveyed this to Mr. Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman considered it a step forward.

## 8 die in Tabriz clashes as Iranians march again

IRAN, Jan. 9 (R) — At least 8 people were killed and 100 received treatment for knife, club and gun wounds in a day of fierce clashes between rival demonstrators in the northwestern city of Tabriz, hospital sources said.



For this Iranian militant Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, the second-ranking religious figure, is the leader. He is pictured outside the headquarters of the Republican Muslim People's Party in Tabriz both Ayatollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Shariat-Madari live, half a million people marched past the home of the revolutionary leader shouting pro-Islamic and anti-American slogans. Ayatollah Khomeini waved to cheering crowds from the roof of his house for more than two hours and made a brief speech calling for unity. Crowds also marched on the occupied U.S. embassy, where student supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini have been holding 49 American hostages for the past nine weeks to demand the return of the deposed Shah. "Movement" in hostage crisis

men of the opposition Mus-people's Republican Party) clashed with revolutionaries loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini in the centre of the city and around MPRP headquarters. State radio said crowds had stormed the local radio and television station and the on-general's office. At least 50 people were arrested in the clashes and said security forces re-established control city after nightfall. A spokesman for the Khomeini al in Tabriz, which received lead and 31 wounded, said he had ordered hospitals not to the casualty toll to callers. In the capital of Turkish-East Azerbaijan province, the stronghold of Iran's most influential leader, Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, has been the scene of clashes between his supporters and those of Ayatollah Khomeini. Ayatollah Shariat-Madari an appeal for calm yesterday. Last week he said he would no longer enjoy his political power if it continued its political appeal for calm was aimed at reducing tension at huge demonstrations today to mark the death of the Shi'ite Muslim leader, grandson of the Prophet Muhammad, in a holy city of Qom, where

Dr. Beheshti said today a U.N. investigation into the Shah's alleged crimes could form part of a solution to the crisis. He indicated that U.S. charge d'affaires Bruce Laingen, held in protective custody at the foreign ministry since the embassy siege began on Nov. 4, would not be handed over to the students as they requested. He said Ayatollah Khomeini, due to begin two weeks' rest on Jan. 12, would continue to see members of the council during that time and use the period "to reflect on the most important problems facing Iran."

## Assad names Kasm as new Syria premier

DAMASCUS, Jan. 9 (R) — President Hafez Al-Assad today asked Dr. Abdel-Rauf Al-Kasm, governor of Damascus, to form a new government, it was officially announced. Dr. Kasm, who is also a member of the newly-elected regional (Syrian) leadership of the ruling Baath Party, has not held a ministerial post before. His appointment follows the seventh congress of the Baath party, which ended two weeks of discussions last Saturday. President Assad has asked outgoing Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Al-Halabi to remain in office until Dr. Kasm, 48, has formed his new government. Dr. Kasm, who obtained a higher engineering degree in architecture at the University of Geneva in 1963, is married with two children. Mr. Halabi failed to win re-election to the 21-member regional leadership council of the Baath Party. According to party rules, the prime minister, his cabinet ministers and parliament speakers are drawn from the council, which is the highest policy-making body in the country. The government newspaper Tishrin today warned the extremist Muslim Brotherhood that Syria would take drastic measures against "terrorism or sectarianism." Syria has blamed the Brotherhood for the massacre at an artillery school in the northern town of Aleppo last June in which at least 60 cadets were killed and for a series of subsequent attacks. "Syria is determined to eliminate any manifestation of terrorism or sectarianism practised by the Muslim Brothers gang," the paper said in a commentary.

## Rhodesian guerrillas charge intimidation by truce forces

SALISBURY, Jan. 9 (R) — A spokesman for Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo said today that guerrillas who had reported to the Commonwealth ceasefire force would go back to the bush if alleged intimidation by Rhodesian forces continued. The threat, by Mr. Nkomo's publicity chief Willie Musarurwa at a press conference, came shortly after the first scheduled passenger flight from Zambia since 1965 landed at Salisbury airport, signalling a return to normalisation with neighbouring black states. Throughout the day, planes from Zambia and Mozambique brought in senior officials of the Patriotic Front, which has waged a bitter war against the Salisbury government for the past seven years. Mr. Musarurwa read out a long list of violations of the ceasefire which he said included murder threats and political intimidation by Rhodesian forces. They were siding with former prime minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa and attempting to intimidate villagers, he said. In a reference to general elections due next month, the spokesman added: "Is it a free and fair election when our organisers cannot organise? If it comes to it, we will use our own men to push these people out."

British sources said today that the number of people who had gathered at guerrilla assembly points throughout the country under the ceasefire plan had risen to 20,360. The ministry of information said today's Zambia Airways flight was the start of two regular flights a week between the two countries, which closed their common border as the war intensified in 1973. Road and rail links with Mozambique and Zambia are also being reopened. Mr. Nkomo, who has directed the war from his base in Zambia, is due to return here on Sunday but

his Patriotic Front ally Mr. Robert Mugabe, who is to fight the February election separately, has not said when he will come from his base in Mozambique. Bishop Muzorewa, who led the multi-racial government which was disbanded under the London peace agreement, gained an early election campaign success when a rival politician, Mr. Michael Mawema, said he was joining the bishop's party. Mr. Mawema previously headed the recently-formed National Front of Zimbabwe which did not contest the last election.



Two minority party leaders, Mr. Mike Mawema (left) and Mr. Gibson Magaramombe (right) join hands with Bishop Abel Muzorewa at his Salisbury headquarters after announcing their support for him in the forthcoming Rhodesian elections. (AP wirephoto)



**Jordan Times**

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## Mayor Shawwa warns against border opening

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — The mayor of Gaza, Mr. Rashad Al Shawwa, has described the opening of the border between Egypt and the Gaza Strip, scheduled for Jan. 26, as "one of the most serious problems to be faced by Arabs in the Israeli-occupied territories."

Israel will try to make this move as the first step in the normalisation of relations with Egypt, Mr. Shawwa said. He said that the military governors in the Gaza Strip have started to promote the idea of opening the border by announcing that Gaza citizens will be able to go to Egypt immediately after the opening via Al Qantara.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Mr. Shawwa warned against the dangers that the opening will raise. He did not find it unlikely that the Israeli occupation authorities might resort to various means of persuasion, including violence, to force Arab producers to bring their products to Egyptian markets.

Mr. Shawwa also did not find it

improbable that Egyptian manpower might move into the Gaza Strip and Israel. He said that this would constitute a heavy economic burden on citizens in the occupied territories, especially on Gazans, whose economy depends on two major resources: citrus fruits and labour wages.

He called for the establishment of an Arab planning body to be comprised of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Arab countries directly concerned with the Palestinian issue. This body should be entrusted with drawing up suitable responses to all eventualities that may take place in the occupied territories, "so that our decisions will not remain mere reactions to what happens," Mr. Shawwa said.

On the Israeli occupation authorities' attempt to separate the Gaza Strip from the West Bank, he said that the aim is to weaken the patriotic movement in the Strip and isolate it from that in the West Bank. Therefore, Israel is now promoting the idea of applying local autonomy in the Gaza

Strip, as a first step to be followed by further steps in the West Bank. Mr. Shawwa noted that the occupation authorities are currently concentrating on government institutions in Gaza by totally linking the people's daily interests with them.

He described the economic situation in the occupied Arab territories as extremely bad, and asserted the necessity of bolstering their citizens' steadfastness in an effective way. The true way of bolstering their steadfastness lies in the industrialisation of the occupied territories and in the opening of Arab markets for their agricultural and industrial products, Mr. Shawwa added.

He noted that such a step would surely consolidate the steadfastness of the occupied territories and eventually achieve a reduction in prices in Arab markets. Mr. Shawwa suggested the establishment of an Arab control apparatus to be stationed in Amman and entrusted with the supervision of occupied territories products to ensure that they are 100 per cent Arab.

The mayor of Gaza concluded by emphasising that Palestinians feel the Palestinian issue is the cause of the Arabs and Muslims, and that all Arab and Islamic organisations should set out to support the citizens in the occupied territories and defend their just cause.

Mr. Shawwa arrived here on Sunday on a visit to Jordan, to last a few days, during which he will meet with a number of Jordanian officials and discuss with them issues pertaining to citizens in the occupied territories.

## Citizens' complaints bureau to be set up

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 9 — The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, announced following today's cabinet meeting that the

government has decided to set up a government grievances office (ombudsman's office), to be opened before the end of this month.

At the office, people from all over the country will be able to lodge complaints against any government institutions, agencies or public servants, in any of five areas:

1. Mistreatment of citizens by civil servants in the course of dealings with government departments.
2. Bias in government proceedings and activities.
3. Unnecessary and intentional delays and complications in routine procedures on the part of government officials.
4. Public servants neglecting to act on a legitimate request or to reply to a written request without reason.
5. Exploitation of citizens in government dealings.

Complaints given to the ombudsman's office must be submitted in writing, with a detailed description of specific complaints. The citizen submitting the complaint must also give his or her name, and sign the complaint.

The office will initially be supervised by a ministerial committee headed by Dr. Qasem Al Rimawi, the Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Suleiman Arur, the Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and Dr. Jamal Sha'er, the Minister of Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs. It will later be brought under the directorship of a distinguished person to be named.

## Saudi-licensed cars to be charged duty

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — Cars entering Jordanian territory with Saudi Arabian licence plates but owned by non-Saudis will from now on be referred to the Amman customs offices to pay duty and for clearance procedures, according to the Under-secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Customs, Mr. Yassin Al Kayed.

He said the new arrangement was made following a decision by the Saudi government prohibiting the departure of such cars from Saudi Arabia if their owners are not Saudi nationals. The Saudi customs officials will be withdrawing the car documents at points of departure from Saudi territory, and the cars' owners will then have either to pay customs fees on the cars as on any other imported goods, or leave them at the customs office for reexport to Saudi Arabia or any other country, and deposit a refundable bond equal in value to the customs fees required.

Mr. Kayed said he will follow up the matter with Saudi officials during his visit to Saudi Arabia at the end of this month.

## Draft law for industrial cities corporation agreed

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — A draft law establishing an industrial cities corporation was finally approved today by a special committee which met at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The committee, meeting under the chairmanship of the Minister of Industry and Trade, Mr. Ali Nsour, referred the law to the cabinet to get the go ahead to finalise the project and the appointment of a board of directors for the projected corporation.

The company's initial capital is JD 6 million, a committee source said. According to the source, the Jordanian government is participating with JD 4.2 million, and the Industrial Development Bank, the Pension Fund and the Housing Bank with JD 600,000 each.

Taking part in the meeting were the under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, the President of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, and Mr. Ziad Innab, the Director General of the Industrial Development Bank.

## Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — The cabinet today appointed Mr. Isam Al-Jouini mayor of Amman. Mr. Al-Jouini, who was minister of labour in the former cabinet, succeeds Mr. Ma'n Abu Nowar who has been appointed minister of public works. The cabinet also appointed Mr. Sa'id Bilo, former minister of public works, as director general of the Water Supply Corporation, and appointed Mr. Hisham Al Khatib director general of the Jordan Electricity Authority.

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — The cabinet approved at its meeting today a protocol attached to the trade agreement between Jordan and Sudan. It also approved an agreement for cultural cooperation between Jordan and South Korea.

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — Arbor day will be celebrated in Jordan on Jan. 15. A special tree-planting celebration will be held at Yajouz, under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein. According to the under-secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Hassan Gharaybeh, nearly 3,286,000 saplings have been produced by the ministry, of which 1,800,000 will be planted in afforestation reserves and the rest will be distributed to private and public institutions.

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — Teams from the Civil Defence Department today began inspection tours of factories, public and private institutions, warehouses and companies to make sure they follow safety regulations and take precautions against fires. The teams will pay particular attention to the storage of butane gas bottles, a department spokesman said. He said the directorate appeals to citizens to have available at their home means for putting out fires. They should not hesitate to call in fire engines if need be, he added.

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — Jordanian-Turkish tourist and archaeological cooperation, in particular the restoration of the Aqaba Citadel by a Turkish archaeological team, were reviewed at a meeting here today by the Turkish ambassador and the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Dr. Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz. During the meeting, the minister extended an invitation to his Turkish counterpart to visit Jordan. In another development, Director General of the Tourism Department, Mr. Michael Hamameh reviewed today with the Turkish ambassador arrangements for a visit to Jordan at the end of this month by a Turkish tourist delegation to hold talks on concluding a tourist agreement between Jordan and Turkey. Department sources said the agreement will provide for bilateral exchange of tourist groups and easing travel procedures for nationals of both countries.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Architectural rarity

Dear Sir:

I wish to congratulate you for the article by Fawzia Mai, "Avant-garde architect challenges popular local designs," in the Sunday-Monday issue of October 28-29, 1979 which only now was brought to my attention.

It is a very rare occasion that a full page is devoted not only to architecture in general but to one of the outstanding architects of the younger generation. This is relevant to any country, and I wish you would continue such a discussion.

Yours sincerely,

Udo Kultermann  
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## NOTEBOOK

### Dear friends:

By Rami G. Khouri

I MUST ADMIT that President Carter's handling of the Afghanistan situation has got me confused.

While many people would argue that confusion is indigenous to the Arab World, I raise the point here because the words and actions of President Carter are badly aggravating my already heavy native state of confusion. There are three specific points in Mr. Carter's response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that bother me.

He called for a reduction in wheat sales to the Soviet Union, the convening of a United Nations General Assembly debate to agree on an international consensus on the matter, and the possibility of preventing American athletes and spectators from participating in this summer's Moscow Olympics.

Remember now, this is not a case of retaliation against the Russians because they invaded San Francisco. This is an American response to a Russian invasion and occupation of a third country.

But take these moves of the American leadership and juxtapose them for a moment against the Palestinian issue, and let us attempt to judge the consistency of American actions in Afghanistan against the American policy towards the Palestinians.

1) In calling for a halt to wheat sales to Russia, Mr. Carter has seen fit to approach his wheat-selling allies and ask them also to stop selling their grain to the invading hordes. How much of a qualitative difference is there between this effort of Mr. Carter's and the principles of the Arab boycott of Israel, by which the Arab states prefer not to do business with third parties that aid the Israeli economy? I know the two cases are not identical. But is there not a fundamental, underlying common denominator — that economic retaliation is a legitimate aspect of one's perceived self-defence and national security requirements? Why can the United States ask its friends to stop selling wheat to Russia but the Arabs are chided for asking their friends not to invest in Israeli industries?

2) After the Security Council resolution on Afghanistan was vetoed by the Soviet Union, the United States decided to take the matter to the General Assembly, the assumption being that a General Assembly resolution reflects the global consensus as this can best be formulated by human minds. So if the General Assembly passes a resolution demanding that the Russian army retreat immediately from its peace-loving Afghan neighbour, will the United States take this to reflect the ultimate collective wisdom of humankind? If so, one asks, with major confusion cells swimming in the brain, what of Resolution 3236, also passed in the General Assembly, and calling for the implementation of Palestinian rights to self-determination and statehood? Does the General Assembly assume a moral dimension and a

peace-making imperative only when American interests are deemed to be threatened? Is the General Assembly a Narcissus' pool, in which the United States sees only the beauty of its own image?

3) In threatening to boycott the Moscow Olympics, President Carter bludgeons the policy of his and previous administrations, a policy that found its most extreme manifestation in the American withdrawal from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on the basis that this essentially technical body was becoming too politicised by Palestinian, Arab and Third World demands that it investigate the situation of Palestinian workers under Israeli occupation. We heard ringing American denunciations of Palestinian demands that U.N. specialised agencies such as the ILO and the World Health Organisation (WHO) investigate the status of Palestinians in the occupied territories. We heard passionate speeches by American representatives to the effect that political intrusions in technical forums are not only inappropriate, but also immoral, ignoble and altogether unacceptable.

But does all this mumbo-jumbo fall to the way-side when Americans are felt threatened? Does the President of the United States adopt a policy on Afghanistan that is blatantly contradictory to the policy his government espoused so fiercely in opposing Palestinian attempts to work within essentially technical bodies of the United Nations? Is it therefore plausible to believe that the Palestinians may not politicise the ILO and WHO, but that the Americans may politicise the Olympic games?

It is difficult — it is impossible — for any rational human being to take Mr. Carter seriously when he proposes policies, for the United States that he vehemently denies to the Palestinians.

Carter should remember that in defending America's material national interests, he should not besmirch his ethical national principles. Among these five principles I count the due process of law and equal justice before the law. These apply to nations as well as to individuals. For the president of the United States to be so irresponsible hypocritical and partisan invoking and applying these principles when his country is threatened and disregarding them when others are concerned, is perhaps the ultimate irony, and the ultimate determinant of why the United States is having a hard time around the world.

We count ourselves among the friends of the people of United States, and the admirers of many basic American tenets of individual rights, pluralistic republicanism and participatory democracy. If we do not point out to our friends their instances of massive, enthusiastic self-deception and double standards, who will? The people of Afghanistan? Jacob Javits? Howard Baker?

## Residents evacuated in Jabal Jofah after major landslide

AMMAN, Jan. 9 (JNA) — The Akashesh Suq area downtown, near the bottom of Jabal Al Jofah, has been sealed off and five households evacuated and stores closed in the area due a dangerous landslide caused by the heavy snow and rainfall over the past few days, the Civil Defence Department said today.

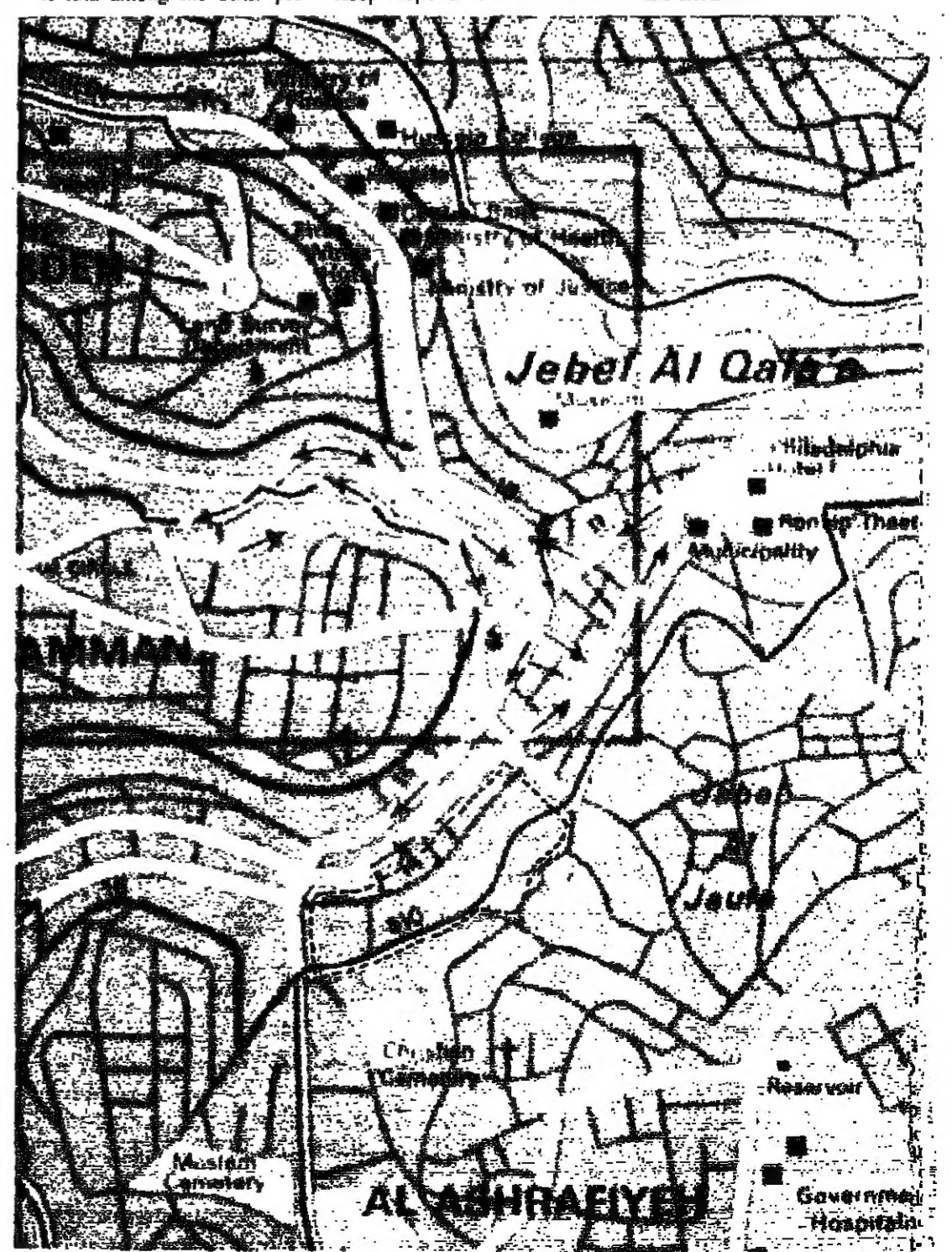
It said among the other pre-

cautionary measures were the stationing of monitoring posts to keep a 24-hour watch on the area and a public notice warning people to follow the directions of the department while approaching the area in case of a sudden collapse of earth and rock.

It attributed the landslide to the steep slope of the mountain —

which overlooks the main stream of Amman — and the absence of retaining walls along the upper street running parallel to the Akashesh road.

According to sources, a joint team of engineers from the department and the Amman Municipality will be set up to deal with the situation.



The space delineated by the dotted line on the map indicates the area and the streets which have been evacuated and closed as a result of landslides following the snow storm. It includes part of Jabal Jofah, and the Akashesh market, has which has also been closed and cordoned off by the Civil Defence Department.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The Arab, Islamic and non-aligned countries will carry weight in the upcoming U.N. General Assembly discussions on Afghanistan.

Therefore, it is not surprising that in this case efforts will be exerted on more than one front to crystallise an Arab-Islamic stand during the discussions of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The crisis at its roots is a violation of the U.N. charter and represents the domination of power over principles. It is, however, not the sole type of violation because there is another ugly picture represented by Israeli aggression against the Arab nation with the support of U.S. finance, arms, veto and political influence.

This crisis should not make it appear that the U.S. has become the protector of Islam while the Soviet Union has become the enemy of Islam and Muslims, because neither view is correct.

The crisis should not be taken as an opportunity to relegate the Arab cause to a second-class position in the international forum. The reminder of the importance of respecting the U.N. charter that Afghanistan is should be coupled with a similar reminder of the importance of respecting the U.N. charter with regard to the Palestinian issue.

The call for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan is a righteous call, but it should be more comprehensive and balanced to include all foreign forces in the Middle East, at the top of which list would be the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories.

AL DUSTOUR: The Camp David peace has become a threat to the security and peace of the Middle East. This at least is the first impression made by the Aswan talks between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin held over the past two days.

The logjam in the autonomy negotiations since their start seven months ago is no more an obstacle — as viewed by Egypt and Israel — in the way of joint understanding on the "central issues" of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the holding of American hostages in Iran.

It may not be a coincidence that the Egyptian defence minister surprised the Arab World by announcing that Egyptian-American air force manoeuvres have taken place to test the suitability of Egypt for U.S. military bases, ready to defend the Arab and Islamic world.

Most to be feared is for the U.S. to become more involved in the miserable designs of Sadat and Begin to the extent that it comes to view the Arab World through the binoculars of Sadat, thus forgetting American interests except as seen through Begin's expansionist policies.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibition

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Dept. of Culture and Arts, presents an exhibition of contemporary German graphic art from the art centres of Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Munich. The exhibition is on display during regular hours until Saturday, January 12.



# Palestinian invents first functional 3-D drawing machine

By Fawzia Ma'al  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 9 — A three-dimensional drawing machine is a novel idea men have dreamed of ages, but it is a Palestinian artist and inventor, Vladimir Tamari, who has built the first functional model of such a machine, which he plans to produce on a commercial basis later this year.

Mr. Tamari, who lives in Japan, is in Amman on a two-week stay to visit his family during

Christmas. He spoke to the Jordan Times last week about his invention, which he simply refers to as a 3DD machine.

During his brief stay here, Mr. Tamari took a week out to build a wooden model of the earliest and simplest prototype of his 3DD machine. With this, he demonstrated to the Jordan Times what 3DD is all about.

His invention has two principal components, a drawing machine and a viewer. A paper with two drawings on it that at first glance look identical, was carefully

placed by Mr. Tamari on the base of the viewer. About 50 cm above this base, a pair of lenses is held in place by a stand carrying more accessory lenses to help focusing. When I looked through these lenses at the paper, what I saw was one picture: a simple drawing of Jerusalem, with its houses not just piled on top of one another, but one actually behind the other.

The three-dimensional effect could be compared to that produced by a three-dimensional postcard, except that in the latter, the scenery is always limited to

two levels only. With Mr. Tamari's machine, there is no such limitation.

Having demonstrated what 3DD is, Mr. Tamari then endeavoured to explain the theory behind the whole thing. Quite simply, he utilises the mechanism with nature has endowed us to enable us to see objects in three dimensions. Each eye sees any given object from a perspective slightly different from the other eye. The brain then fuses these two images together and produces for our understanding a whole representation of the object in space.

Thus, the only way for us to see the drawing of an object or a scene in three dimensions is to present one image to each eye, each slightly different from the other. This certainly seems simple enough, but the problem is: how to produce such images?

Since the difference in perspective between the two images decreases as the distance between our eyes and the object increases, the solution is to construct a machine able to do just that.

Three dimensional drawing being by no means a new idea, numerous ways have been tried already. The earliest images, which were used with Wheatstone's "stereoscope" as early as 1838 in Britain, were entirely drawn by hand, after having meticulously worked out the angles and distances to be altered. This obvious handicap never got 3DD very far. The idea, however, was revived and launched as "stereoscopic photography" and met with a successful popular response when photography was invented in the Victorian era. For photography solved the problem of producing two identical images taken at different angles. But no use was found for this popular amusement and the fad soon fell out of public favour.

Other people who have since tried building a 3DD machine are John Rule, a MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) professor in 1939 and Richard Gregory, a British physicist. However, they all tired too quickly of working on an interesting but, to their thinking, futile pastime.

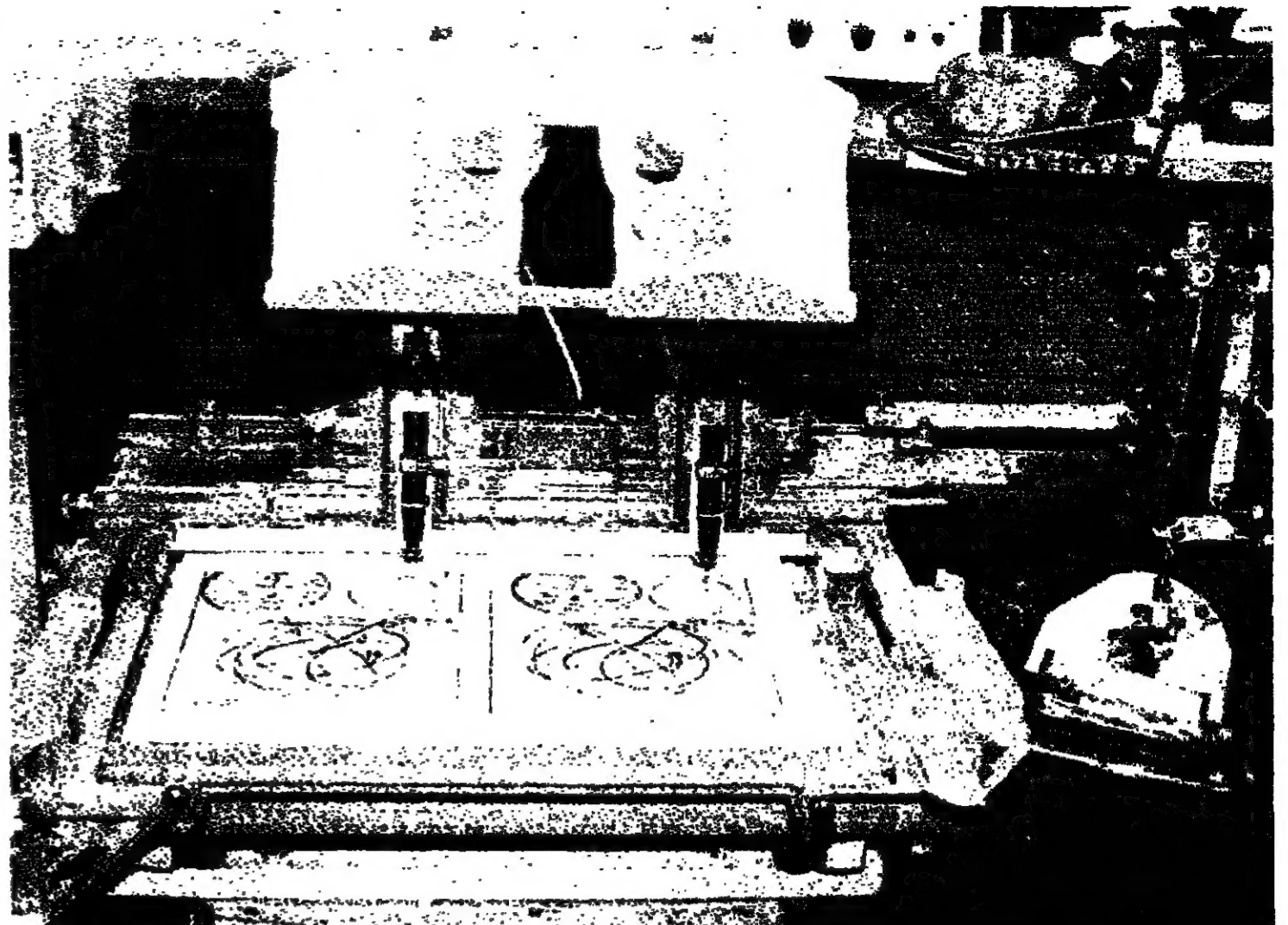
Mr. Tamari on the other hand, has determinedly worked on his 3DD machine for 16 years and is now finally nearing success.

Mr. Tamari's earliest machine utilised a horizontal bar with two pencil holders on it, so that two drawings could be produced simultaneously. Then he inserted a spring with a neat little mechanism between the holders so that the distance between them could be increased or decreased at will.

This indeed worked quite well, but the drawing technique still had one limitation. Whenever he wanted to change the depth of the drawing, he had to stop drawing and readjust the distance between the pencils. This is simply due to the fact that one cannot draw a line in three dimensions, but only superimpose two-dimensional images at different levels.

So he devised a more elaborate machine, the intricate details of which we shall spare the reader. The result is that one simply holds the handle on the right side of the machine and, looking through the lenses, one starts drawing free-hand in space. One can move one's hand up and down, right and left and to and fro, and see all these lines materialise in space under one's eyes on what seems a three-dimensional sheet of paper.

"In fact," Mr. Tamari says, "3DD can be done in two ways. One is free-hand drawing and the



A model of the most developed three-dimensional drawing (3DD) machine, constructed by Mr. Vladimir Tamari about three years ago. On the right, the handle is seen with which the two tracers can be

operated. The apertures in the foreground, roughly resembling a pair of spectacles, are for viewing the design while drawing. The two pens synchronously trace two quite similar designs which, seen through the viewer, give rise to the three-dimensional picture.

other is to place an object before one and trace over it with the handle. For instance, one could draw a sphere by placing one here and using a pencil attached to the handle to trace over it.

Not only that, Mr. Tamari agrees that brushes can be substituted for the pencils in the holders and three-dimensional paintings could then be made. "But," he reckons, "I haven't yet thought of a way of changing the colours and the brushes rapidly and efficiently. I have, however, tried some Chinese calligraphy (traditionally painted with brushes) in three dimensions, and it's really beautiful."

3DD's potential uses are numerous and more far-reaching than he himself had imagined. To start with, Mr. Tamari has already received three orders for 3DD machines.

One is from a famous Japanese cartoonist, for the production of three-dimensional cartoons. The second is from a Jordanian interior designer, for the demonstration in three dimensions of interior designs to customers who cannot visualise them when represented in two dimensions only.

The third order is from a Dutch micro-biologist who has formulated a theory about the anatomical configuration of the vibrio cholerae (the micro-organism responsible for producing cholera). Although he can view the spatial morphology of the vibrio under the electron microscope, he has not yet found a way for reproducing this on paper.

Mr. Tamari has so far built about 12 machines on his own. Most of these, however, are presently being displayed all over Japan as part of an exhibition of optical illusions and visual games organised by the Japanese Sahi newspaper entitled "Museum of Fun" and subtitled "The expanding visual world."

It includes a wide range of exhibits such as holographic art and Escher's paradoxes. This



Mr. Vladimir Tamari with his 3-D drawing machine

exhibition, which opened in Tokyo in April 1979 and is still running, received wide success and has been viewed by over 139,000 people to date. Originally scheduled to tour only Japan's larger cities, the exhibition has now been prolonged so it can also tour most of the smaller towns as well.

Vladimir Tamari was born in Jerusalem in 1942 and was schooled in Ramallah. He started his university studies at the American University of Beirut (AUB) where he majored in physics for 3 years, but discovered by the end of that period that he'd lost his liking for that subject. He courageously switched to fine arts, and went on to study a further year at the St. Martin School of Art in Britain.

Since then he has invented and patented a machine for Arabic

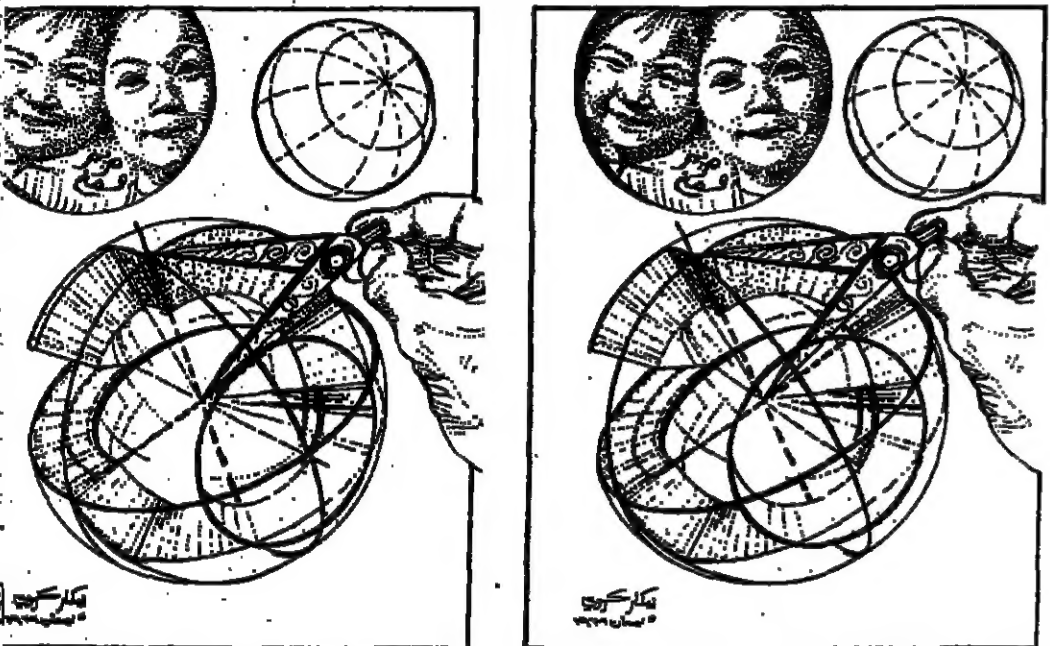
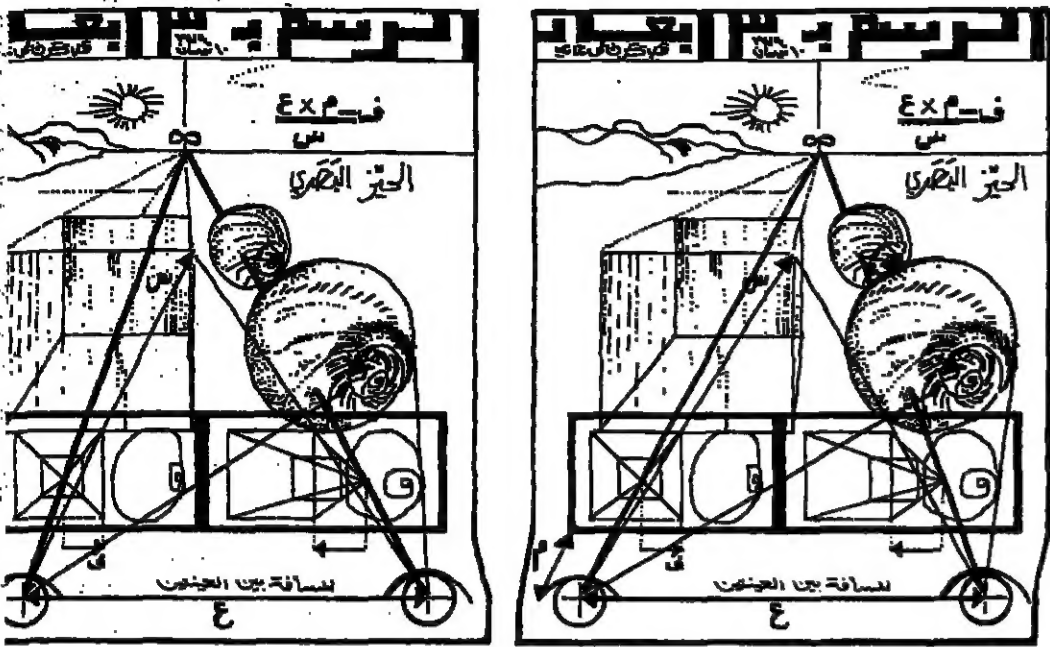
typography (1963), came up with the idea for his 3DD machine (1964), worked for an American Quaker Centre, worked for UNRWA as an illustrator and as a film technician, made a film about Jerusalem entitled "Al Quds" (1967), and to top it all, painted all through this period.

While in the United States he met Kyoko, a Japanese girl whom he later married in Beirut in 1967. He travelled to Japan in 1969 to stage an exhibition of Palestinian refugee children's paintings from Baqa'a camp, entitled "In Time of War Children Testify". In 1970,

he settled down in Japan. Mr. Tamari as a child had two hobbies: building new toys and drawing. As he grew up, he often wondered why man could not reproduce on paper three-dimensional nature as his eyes saw it. It was on New Year's day, 1964, that he suddenly realised he could build a machine that would be capable of doing so. However, the development of this machine suffered many setbacks, the most important of which being the bombing of his house in 1967, which destroyed his earlier prototypes and most of his research notes and papers. It was not until he settled in Japan that again he found the time and energy to devote to 3DD.

Despite his success with 3DD, he has not yet been able to find any firm that would produce 3DD machines on a large scale, mainly because of commercial and marketing reasons. Mr. Tamari has finally resolved to do it himself, and has now formed his own company. He hopes to start production later this year. Soon 3DD machines of varying sizes and complexity will be available not only for general amusement and art, but also for all kinds of professional uses, including thinking out three dimensional geometry problems.

Although he calls himself an artist, Mr. Tamari could never have invented his 3DD machine had it not been for his scientific training. Surely, in the present age of overspecialisation, this world needs more people like him who are well-versed in more than one field. Then, surely, more inventions and discoveries and advances will take place, for are not all things interrelated?



Three sample pairs of drawings. In each, the two sketches are quite similar, but on close examination a slight difference in the distances between objects and in angles of perspective can be detected. The top drawing demonstrates the principle of 3DD. The parallax effect decreases as the distance between the object and the eye increases. The two images of an object placed at an infinite distance should be registered as identical by both eyes.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

will be partly cloudy with a trace of scattered rain in the north and central parts of the country. There will be a further increase in temperature and winds from southwesterly moderate. In the north, the weather will be fine. It will be northwesterly moderate and the seas will be calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
low	3	8
high	7	17
rain	1	12
an Valley	8	16

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

dollar	293.00/295.00
sterling	661.00/665.00
German mark	170.90/171.90
franc	185.40/186.50
dh franc	72.80/73.20
in lire	36.50/36.70
every 100	124.60/125.30
every 100	154.80/155.70
every 100	105.10/105.70
every 100	78.50/79.20

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of the Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	6700	1,400	1,350	1,400
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	50	2,460	2,460	2,460
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	3500	1,350	1,220	1,350
Arabian Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	300	9,500	9,250	9,500
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	71705	1,770	1,600	1,710
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	14320	2,030	2,030	2,030
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	200	11,500	11,500	11,500
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	1000	10,600	10,600	10,600
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	300	3,700	3,650	3,700
Dar Al Sha'ab	JD 1,000	10500	1,250	1,200	1,200
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	4527	2,670	2,600	2,650
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	1100	0,820	0,800	0,820
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	101	24,000	24,000	24,000
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	4075	1,420	1,400	1,420
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	11745	1,500	1,460	1,500
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	5050	0,980	0,980	0,980
Arab Financial Corporation (Jordan)	JD 10,000	1200	10,500	10,500	10,500
Arab Worsted Mills Co.	JD 1,000	276	2,970	2,970	2,970
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	170	20,050	20,000	20,050
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	550	1,150	1,150	1,150
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	1000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	2400	2,000	2,000	2,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	4250	9,540	9,250	9,540
National Steel Industry	JD 10,000	55	15,000	15,000	15,000

Total volume traded on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1980: JD 295,198

Total number of shares traded: 145,074

### Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1980	JD 5,000	12	60	5,020	5,045
1986	JD 5,000	80	403	5,045	5,045

Total volume traded on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1980: JD 463

Total number of bonds traded: 92

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WHICH WAY FOR SALT AND DETENTE?

AFTER AFGHANISTAN, FEAR IN IRAN AND PAKISTAN: (WITH COVER STORY ON THE SOVIET DRIVE IN SOUTHWEST ASIA).

HOW THE SOVIETS CRUSHED AFGHANISTAN. (WITH MILITARY ANALYSIS OF THE INVASION).

MISSION IMPOSSIBLE. (WALDHEIM IN IRAN).

THOSE CRAZY METAL MARKETS. (WITH TIME BUSINESS REPORT ON GOLD AND SILVER).



## Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP) — It was a typical game for the San Antonio Spurs. George Gervin scored 53 points, the Spurs totalled 137 and still they almost lost to the Denver Nuggets because of their matador defence — wave both arms and get out of the way as your man drives by. "We had an unbelievable offensive performance by Gervin, but we had to struggle to win because we play no defence," said San Antonio coach Doug Moe after his club edged the Nuggets out last night. San Antonio, which leads the National Basketball Association in scoring but is dead last in defence, held a 134-126 margin with 1:38 remaining. The Nuggets pulled within one at 135-134 on a three-point goal by David Thompson, but two free throws by James Silas with 16 seconds left gave the Spurs a three-point advantage.

In other NBA games last night, the Philadelphia 76ers edged the New York Knicks 111-100, the Houston Rockets beat the Cleveland Cavaliers 110-115 in overtime, the San Diego Clippers topped the Kansas City Kings 124-116, the Utah Jazz defeated the Detroit Pistons 124-110, the Chicago Bulls downed the Milwaukee Bucks 110-102 and the Indiana Pacers beat the Portland Trail Blazers 122-110. Gervin's 53 points was the NBA's best scoring performance this season, surpassing the 52 posted by New Jersey's Mike Newlin. Gervin, gunning for his third consecutive scoring title, hit on 23 of 40 attempts from the field.

Julius Erving scored 29 points and Maurice Cheeks and Darryl Dawkins added 20 apiece as the Sixers won their sixth game in the last seven and ended New York's five-game winning streak. The Knicks fought back from a 13-point third-quarter deficit but Cheeks scored five points down the stretch to keep Philadelphia on top.

## U.K. football results

LONDON, Jan. 9 (R) — Non-league Harlow sprang a major surprise last night when they humbled English Second Division club Leicester City 1-0 in a Football Association (FA) Cup third round replay. On Saturday, Harlow rocked the promotion candidates with one injury-time equaliser at Leicester and completed the job last night when John MacKenzie scored in the 42nd

minute. Harlow now travel to Second Division Watford in the fourth round in the knowledge that the bookmakers have slashed their odds against winning the cup from 10,000 to one to 5,000 to one. First Division West Bromwich Albion were another casualty at the hands of Second Division Westham United. United won 2-1 with goals by Geoff Pike and England international Trevor Brooking, while Tony Brown netted Albion's late consolation. First Division Crystal Palace and Second Division Swansea City, who drew 2-2 on Saturday, have to meet for a third time after drawing the relay 3-3. Arsenal downed Cardiff 2-1.

## England favoured in cricket cup series

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 9 (AP) — Ian Chappell will have to pass a medical examination before he can play in the limited over day-night match against England Monday. Chappell has a strained back but has been included in the 12 named by the Australian selectors, subject to passing the fitness test. But Australia will need their share of miracles of get berth in the Benson and Hedges World Cup finals in Melbourne and Sydney later in the month. "We can win the test series against England, 3-0 and draw the series against the West Indians one all," said Australian skipper Greg Chappell after the second test against England was won by Australia earlier this week.

England lead in the cup series with eight points from five games and Australia and the West Indies are candidates for the number two spot, with the West Indies slightly favoured. The West Indies are on four points but have played five games to Australia's six.

For Australia to snare a place in the finals England would have to beat the West Indians twice. But England are likely to go into the one-day clash against the West Indies in Melbourne on Saturday without Ian Botham, who is nursing a damaged foot.

## European basketball results

ATHENS, Jan. 9 (R) — Results of major European club basketball competitions last night:

Men's Cupwinners' Cup group quarter finals, first series: In Athens: Gabetti Cantu (Italy) beat Vanathinaikos (Greece) 106-103 (halftime 46-45) after extra time.

Korac Cup group quarter finals, first series: In Liege: Valladolid (Spain) beat Standard Liege (Belgium) 89-88 (49-43).

Men's Cup Winners' Cup group quarter finals, first series: In Istanbul: Barcelona (Spain) beat Eczacibasi (Turkey) 89-84.

## Cuba returns to boxing association

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (R) — The International Amateur Boxing Association yesterday lifted its suspension on Cuba for failing to compete in the inaugural World Cup Boxing Tournament here last October. Association president Colonel Donald Hull, in announcing the decision of the IABA executive committee, said: "We're pleased to have them (Cuba) back in the family of championship boxing." The Cuban Boxing Federation cancelled Cuba's entry in the World Cup, because it objected to the inclusion of the

Cuban boxers on a team representing a geographical region rather than as a separate unit.

## West Germany downs India

KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 9 (AP) — West Germany edged India 4-3 and Pakistan defeated England 6-1 on the seventh day of the Champions' Trophy World Hockey Tournament here today. In another match, Australia and Spain drew 2-2. West Germany captured its victory in the final four minutes of play when defender Wolfgang Stroeder converted a penalty corner and forward Stefan Blocher of HC Linburg capped a spectacular solo run into a goal. Both the Germans and the Indians, playing fast and with combinations, launched goal attacks from the start of play. In the second minute of the game, the Germans were awarded a penalty corner which Stroeder converted into a goal to give his team a 1-0 lead. Five minutes later, Ecarot Schmidt of HC Linburg scored another goal and to give the Germans a 2-0 lead.

India scored its first goal in the 11th minute. The Indians scored their second goal in the 23rd minute and their final goal on a penalty corner in the final minutes of play. Germany's Stroeder has scored 12 goals during the tournament, followed by Paul Litjens of Holland with 11.

In the day's first match, Pakistan retained its undefeated record by trouncing England. England drew first blood in the match, scoring early to take a 1-0 lead. At the interval, Pakistan led 2-1 but during the second half of the match the Pakistanis scored virtually at will. In the day's final match, Spain snatched an early 2-0 lead but could not hold off a determined Australian attack which eventually forced the match to end in a 2-2 draw.

## Dane wins badminton tourney

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Jan. 9 (AP) — In a thrilling duel, Denmark's Morten Frost defeated India's Prakash Paduone 15-8, 10-13, 15-9 to win the men's singles finals of the \$20,000 Copenhagen Cup Badminton Tournament.

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## Before handing over to Mrs. Gandhi India's caretaker premier holds last cabinet meeting

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (R)—Caretaker Premier Charan Singh held his last cabinet meeting here today before handing over to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, whose Congress (I) Party scored a landslide victory in the Indian national elections.

President Sanjiva Reddy was expected to call on Mrs. Gandhi to form a new government after she is elected leader by the Congress (I) parliamentary party on Friday.

As results continued to come in, Mrs. Gandhi's party had won a whopping 349 seats out of 520 declared so far for the 544-seat Lok Sabha (lower house) of parliament.

Mrs. Gandhi, swept from power by the Janata Party in the 1977 elections, came back strongly throughout the country except in the traditionally Communist West Bengal state, where the leftist front led by the Marxist Communist Party (CPI-M) had a near clean sweep.

In a message to Mrs. Gandhi, outgoing Premier Singh said: "I congratulate you on the impressive victory of your party in the Lok Sabha election and wish you well in guiding the destiny of the nation."

Mr. Singh, who broke away from Janata to form the Lok Dal (People's Party), steered his party into second place in the elections with 41 seats compared to 32 by

Janata in the count so far.

Most results are expected today although the voting in at least 17 constituencies have been postponed either due to violence, as in Assam, or heavy snowfall in the mountain regions.

Indian industrialists today welcomed the election of Mrs. Gandhi and her party's landslide victory.

Mr. Hari Shankar Singhania, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said businessmen would do their best to help Mrs. Gandhi's government restore the economy.

He welcomed the emergence of a "strong and stable government," and listed power, coal, railway, movement, port problems and labour "indiscipline" as the new government's priorities.

Mr. Ramkrishna Bajan, president of the Bombay-based Indian Merchants Chamber, also offered the business community's cooperation to the new government.

Indian stock markets reacted sharply to the election news, with leading stocks and blue chips gain-



Charan Singh

ing ground. Market sources said investors were cheered by the prospect of a stable government which would not have to depend on coalition partners.

The new government would be well placed to enforce better labour relations and cut out political or trade union interference in industry, the sources said.

The Financial Express said in an editorial that the voting had been for Mrs. Gandhi's personality rather than for her party.

"The vital question is whether a chastened Mrs. Gandhi will rise above the line of personal animosities, refrain from intolerance of opposition, solicit the latter's cooperation and concentrate on nation-building programmes," the paper said.

"Magic or a miracle" was how opposition Janata Party leader Jagjivan Ram described Mrs. Gandhi's spectacular win.

Mr. Ram, who once served in Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet, telephoned her with his congratulations and told reporters the result showed she had a hold over the masses.

Mrs. Gandhi's controversial younger son Sanjay, 33, returned in triumph to New Delhi yesterday from his constituency in Uttar Pradesh where he won by more than 128,000 votes.

Before the election, Mrs. Gandhi promised she would not give a place in her cabinet to her son, who was seen as one of the prime movers of a campaign of forced sterilisation during the period of emergency rule preceding her 1977 election upset.

## Turkey extends U.S. use of bases

ANKARA, Jan. 9 (R)—Turkey and the United States today reached general agreement on the future use of American intelligence-gathering and military bases in this country.

The Turkish Government extended the provisional status of the bases for 45 days while detailed negotiations continue.

Diplomatic sources said the two sides disagreed on the scope of the scanning stations at Sinop and Divanik and the airbase at Incirlik.

While Turkey wants the use of the bases confined to its commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the United States wants them available for crises in the Middle East and Central Asia as well, some diplomatic sources said.

U.S. State Department counsellor Matthew Nimetz left today after all-night talks with Turkish Foreign Ministry officials.

U.S. officials said an overall formula had been

agreed upon. Diplomatic sources said differences remained over the wording.

The crises in Iran and Afghanistan have highlighted the potential usefulness of the bases. Because it lost its bases in Iran, the United States would depend on the Turkish monitoring stations to check Soviet compliance with strategic arms limitation agreements.

Mr. Nimetz has added a stop in Romania to his current trip to Turkey and Yugoslavia, the State Department announced yesterday.

Mr. Nimetz, recently named undersecretary for security assistance, science and technology, will discuss "matters of mutual interest" with Romanian officials today, the Department said.

Spokesman Hodding Carter said Mr. Nimetz was visiting Bucharest and Belgrade after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had to postpone trips to the two Balkan capitals last month.

## U.S., China plan to broaden military contacts, exchanges

PEKING, Jan. 9 (R)—U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown said tonight there were plans to broaden military contacts and exchanges between the United States and China.

During a banquet he hosted in the Great Hall of the People for Defence Minister Xu Xiangqian, Mr. Brown said he had found in talks with Chinese military leaders that their views coincided in many areas.

"We both believe a strong NATO and a stable Northeast Asia are both essential to the security of the United States and China," he said.

Referring to his visit to Peking, Mr. Brown said he hoped "our global strategic relationship will broaden and deepen, and the first step in such a journey is always the most important one."

He added that he was delighted the Chinese military had accepted an invitation to reciprocate his visit. A delegation from the People's Liberation Army would visit the United States in the near future and further exchanges would be announced in due course, he said.

He also said the two sides had "clarified our respective positions on technology transfer and prepared the ground for future expansion in this area."

Defence Minister Xu said Mr. Brown's visit, the talks held and the contacts established were especially significant in the light of the current situation.

"They not only mark a further development in the relations between our two countries, but will exert an influence which is not to

be ignored for the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world," he said.

"Both the United States and China recognise the danger that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan represents to Pakistan and Iran, and indeed to the entire region and the world," Mr. Brown said.

Earlier, Mr. Brown had a two-hour meeting with Premier Hua Guofeng. Premier Hua said the world was paying a great deal of attention to the secretary's visit, coming so soon after the Soviet Union had dispatched troops into Afghanistan.

"I think the general reaction (around the world) to your visit is favourable... but of course there are a few people not satisfied with

your visit," he said. "For instance, our neighbour to the north is not satisfied, and Vietnam is not satisfied either."

Defence Minister Xu said the Soviet Union had proved by its Security Council vetoes on both Afghanistan and Kampuchea to be "an aggressor trampling on other countries' sovereignty and sabotaging world peace."

He added: "We hold that in the face of this grave threat posed to the world by Soviet hegemonism, all countries interested in world peace and security need to unite, coordinate their actions and take effective measures against Soviet aggression and expansion so that it cannot have such things freely with impunity."

## Soviet grain embargo effective 'only as short-term' measure

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 9 (R)—A leading trader on the world grain market said today other countries might supply the Soviet Union with some of the 17 million tons of American grain blocked by the U.S. Government.

A director of Andre et Compagnie in Lausanne, which handles six to eight per cent of world trade in wheat, maize and soybeans, told Reuters the U.S. measure would be effective only as a short-term sanction.

Mr. Jean Louis Junod, the director, declined to say whether his firm was affected by the cancelled grain deliveries. But he said the 1979 world harvest had been abundant and other countries including Argentina had surpluses which could make up the Soviet requirement.

Mr. Junod estimated that last Friday's decision by the U.S. Government would cost it a total of \$5 billion in guaranteed purchases, extra compensation, transforming maize into fuel, and additional gifts to grain as development aid.

He predicted that in two or three months' time, the slightest sign of remorse by the Soviet Union would persuade major grain exporters such as the Common Market, Canada and Australia, if not the United States itself, to resume normal shipments.

## Kennedy raps Carter's Soviet grain embargo

PERRY, Iowa, Jan. 9 (R)—Senator Edward Kennedy yesterday said that he would not embargo the export of American grain if elected president of the United States. But his press secretary later qualified the campaign promise, saying the senator meant only in peacetime.



Senator Kennedy

Campaigning in this small farming town, Senator Kennedy criticised President Carter for stopping the shipment of 17 million tonnes of grain to the Soviet Union in protest at the Russian intervention in Afghanistan.

The senator, who is challenging Mr. Carter for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, told a meeting of local residents: "I would not embargo grain."

In a jibe at President Carter, he urged the people to believe him. President Carter, when campaigning in Iowa before election to the White House in 1976, also promised he would not embargo grain exports.

When reporters pressed for amplification of Senator Kennedy's remarks, press spokesman Tom Southwick consulted with him and responded: "Senator Kennedy does not believe that grain should be embargoed during peacetime."

"He doesn't believe it should be used as a political weapon. And he feels that the current embargo hurts American farmers more than the Soviets."

Senator Kennedy was clearly trying to win the farm votes in Iowa in advance of the state's presidential caucus on Jan. 21.

The caucuses, which elect delegates for the candidates, are the first significant test of popularity in the 1980 presidential campaign.

Mr. Carter won in 1976 and picked up the momentum that carried him to the White House.

But many farmers are angry with President Carter, fearing that the embargo will push down grain prices.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell accused Senator Kennedy of opposing Mr. Carter's action for purely political reasons.

He said the White House had searched the senator's previous statements and several newspapers, including one in his home town of Boston, and had not found

one word of criticism from him when President Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford imposed grain embargoes for economic reasons.

Mr. Powell said the president's action had not helped his re-election campaign but it was felt that most farmers would recognise the seriousness of the Afghanistan crisis, which he called perhaps the greatest threat to peace since the Second World War.

### Aid for farmers

Yesterday, the federal government unveiled more details of its package to help farmers following the suspension of grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

U.S. grain futures trade will reopen after a halt designed to prevent a price collapse following President Carter's decision to suspend Soviet shipments.

As part of the package to support prices, the government last night raised the grain loan rates and encouraged farmers to put more corn and wheat in storage.

Deputy Agriculture Secretary James Williams raised the loan rates—the government's basic price support mechanism—by 15 cents a bushel for wheat to \$2.50 and by ten cents a bushel for corn to \$2.10.

The cost to the government of the total package will be \$2.5 to \$3 billion, Mr. Williams told a news conference.

Press Secretary Powell said Soviet meat production would be cut by between 13 and 14 per cent this year because of the halt to U.S. grain shipments.

He said Soviet officials were much more disturbed by the grain sales cutback than their public statements showed.

## U.S.-Soviet relations hit low ebb

By Roy Gutman

WASHINGTON—U.S.-Soviet detente, which made small but significant advances in the decade that just ended, has gone off the rails at the start of the 1980s.

Moscow's decision in late December to send more than 30,000 troops into Afghanistan and install a new government marked its first military intervention outside the communist bloc in 30 years.

President Carter's response, asking the U.S. Senate to delay consideration of the landmark Strategic Arms Limitation agreement (SALT II), could kill the central achievement of the era of detente and launch a new arms race.

These two fateful steps, and the inevitable reactions they will provoke, seem certain to shape events in the new decade.

Mr. Carter, accusing Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev of lying to him about the aim of the Afghanistan intervention, said he had changed his mind about Soviet goals and indicated major shifts in U.S. policies.

These shifts seem certain to include military aid, arms sales or cooperation with countries along the periphery of the Soviet bloc, and a higher U.S. military posture in the Middle East.

Mr. Carter has already ordered a sharp reduction in grain sales to the Soviet Union and at the same time, on Jan. 4, announced his intention to provide more military and economic aid to Pakistan.

What remains unclear is how, when and whether Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev will be able to resume any form of cooperation on reducing their nuclear arsenals, which singly or together are capable of destroying civilisation.

The political atmosphere in Washington seems to preclude Senate consideration of SALT II until after the November presidential elections—and a further deterioration in relations may kill the treaty altogether.

Complicating the U.S. response to the Soviet moves in Afghanistan is the simultaneous crisis in relations with Iran, where militants have held 50 Americans hostage at the U.S. embassy since Nov. 4.

Although Iran has condemned the Russian intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan, its leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, continued to give priority to demands for extradition of the ousted Shah, who is now in

Panama.

The twin crises of Iran and Afghanistan have given President Carter his biggest challenge since taking office nearly three years ago.

In the short term, he must respond forcefully and effectively to seemingly insoluble situations.

In addition, instability in the Gulf oil-producing region now requires a new long-term strategy to protect countries supplying oil vital to the economy of the West and Japan.

Elements of a higher U.S. military posture have already emerged. —The United States has sent a powerful fleet of 20 ships including two aircraft carriers to the Indian Ocean area and is searching for base facilities to maintain an expanded naval presence there indefinitely.

—Somalia, Oman and Kenya gave a positive reception to a U.S. mission seeking use of these facilities in a crisis, although no formal arrangements were made.

—The president authorised money to begin building ships and planes in a \$9 billion programme to equip a force of up to 150,000 troops for rapid deployment to world trouble spots.

—And, in a major policy switch, Mr. Carter committed himself to a 4.5 per cent increase in military spending in each of the five years beginning Oct. 1, 1980—in place of the ceiling of three per cent he had set earlier.

The Carter administration has already assured Pakistan that it will honour its defence commitments should that country be threatened by the Soviet incursion into neighbouring Afghanistan.

—And moves were under way in Congress to remove legal bars to military aid to Pakistan.

But no special U.S. envoy was sent, possibly reflecting the sensitivity in U.S.-Pakistan relations. Instead, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was talking with Pakistani leaders on behalf of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

A mob stormed and burned the American embassy in Islamabad in late November, apparently in the mistaken belief that America was behind the takeover of the Grand Mosque in Mecca.

Talks on security and military need, are also being held with other countries on the Soviet periphery, including Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Some State Department offi-

cials feel there is a possibility the United States may even consider providing arms to Afghan insurgents who have fought against three successive Marxist governments in Kabul.

But in any case, events at the end of 1979 and the beginning of 1980 appeared certain to prompt an increase in conventional armaments to Europe and Asia.

The outlook on strategic nuclear arms reductions is less certain. The United States said it would continue to abide by provisions of the two SALT accords and expects the Soviet Union to do the same.

An indication of the coldness in

that Mr. Shulman, a key adviser to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, has been excluded from giving official briefings to reporters on the Afghanistan situation.

There are also indications that the mood of the country has changed.

President Carter's exercise of restraint in the Iran crisis and his marshalling of world public opinion behind the United States won him wide support around the country. This was reflected in a stunning reversal of his previously low standing in the popularity polls.

But the other side of the coin



President Carter and Brezhnev when relations were friendly.

relations was that this position was announced to the press and not communicated directly to the Soviet Union.

At a time of changing leadership in Moscow—and possibly the United States—relations between the two superpowers are at their lowest ebb in over a decade.

The decline was predicted in fact by the State Department's Soviet affairs adviser, Mr. Marshall Shulman.

Addressing the Arms Control Association, Mr. Shulman lamented in mid-December:

"We are in a period of deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union. It's quite likely that if the present trends continue, we are going to have a greater deterioration to the point where the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union are going to be critically and adversely affected."

It is indicative of the changed mood in the Carter administration

a change in Moscow's strategic planning.

The decline in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union may have been foreshadowed not long after May 1972, when President Nixon returned triumphant from Moscow after signing the SALT I agreement and agreeing on a code detente.

Detente, as described then by national security adviser and later secretary of state Mr. Henry Kissinger, meant two things for the United States:

First, firm resistance to Soviet "adventurism." And second, positive incentives such as trade to create a web of vested interests that would encourage cooperation in resolving world problems.

According to senior Carter administration officials, the first strand of the web broke in October 1973, when the United States accused the Soviet Union of failing to cooperate in efforts to end the Middle East war.

The groundwork was laid for SALT II when President Ford went to Vladivostok in November 1974. But Congress, increasingly distrustful of the Republican administration's dealings with the Soviet Union, balked.

The next major setback came in January 1975, when the Soviet Union denounced a liberalised trade agreement because of congressional demands that the Kremlin commit itself to free emigration of Jews and other minorities.

At one swoop, the major incentive for cooperation was removed. A few months later, Soviet and Cuban advisers began arriving in large number in Angola, where they eventually helped a pro-Marxist faction win that country's civil war and take office.

In his last year in office, 1976, Mr. Ford bowed to pressure from conservatives such as former California governor Mr. Ronald Reagan and virtually dropped all SALT negotiations.

Despite its commitment to a fresh start and an early conclusion of the treaty, the Carter administration made a series of blunders in its early dealings with the Soviet Union.

First, it offered to supplant the Vladivostok accord with a far more comprehensive one, a move announced in public before it was delivered in Moscow. The proposal was categorically rejected.

Negotiations resumed and were making good progress by late 1977. Then came a major quarrel over Middle East policy.

The administration had negotiated a joint approach with the Soviet Union towards resolving the Israeli-Arab dispute. Both sides made concessions in the process which led to revival of the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

But the Joint U.S.-Soviet declaration on Oct. 1 was voided when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made his independent decision to travel to Jerusalem and begin direct negotiations with Israel.

Communist sources say this caused a major falling-out between the two countries and a year's delay in their own talks.

To many critics, Mr. Carter's first three years reveal a major flaw in his administration: his refusal to adopt a single long-term strategy towards the Soviet Union.

The critics say he acted instead as a referee—at times taking the advice of Mr. Vance, an advocate of negotiations and cooperation, with Moscow, at other times leaning to the hawkish views of National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Mr. Carter's unwillingness to decide on his priorities undoubtedly slowed the SALT negotiations.

The debate on SALT ratification was virtually suspended in September and October, after which the Iran crisis intervened to cause a further delay.

Finally, in response to the developments in Afghanistan, the president asked the Senate on Jan 3 this year to defer consideration of SALT II.

But the most important complication in the SALT process and with it, detente—may in fact be the enormous Soviet programme to build and deploy missiles and warheads.

In the view of administration strategists, Soviet arms modernisation could give Moscow first-strike capability—the power to knock out the U.S. land-based deterrent.

U.S. arms have also been upgraded in recent years.

The decisions to go ahead with developments of Cruise missile as well as medium-range rocket in Western Europe, undoubtedly concerned Soviet planners.

REUTERS